

 **OBJETIVO**

Ensino  
**Médio**  
**3.<sup>a</sup> série**

Laranja-CL

**INGLÊS**

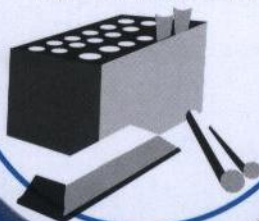
Teoria

Exercícios

Orientações

de estudo

LIVRO DO  
PROFESSOR



Caderno

**1**



O caderno 1 de Inglês apresenta dez módulos, assim distribuídos: seis aulas de interpretação de textos, três aulas de componentes gramaticais e uma aula de provérbios.

Os textos propostos abordam assuntos atuais, tais como ecologia, a magreza das modelos, Brad Pitt e outros assuntos diversos.

Compete ao professor buscar as melhores estratégias pedagógicas para o desenvolvimento dos módulos, visando ao aperfeiçoamento e à expansão do vocabulário.

O professor deve também frisar as palavras de duplo sentido e os falsos cognatos.

Em relação à gramática, o caderno 1 propõe o estudo dos tempos do pretérito, orações condicionais, gerúndio e infinitivo.

O professor deve destacar na lousa exemplos para a fixação de estruturas linguísticas:

#### Perfect Tenses

##### Examples

- The teacher has taught French for many years.

#### If-Clauses

##### Examples

- The baby has been crying the whole night.
- When I arrived, the students had already left.

- If you study, you will pass the final exam.

- If you studied, you would pass the final exam.

- If you had studied, you would have passed the final exam.

Don't forget:

IF I WERE RICHER, I WOULD BUY THOSE FLATS.

Explicar a diferença entre:

- He stopped smoking.

- He stopped to smoke.

Conclusão: Compete ao professor estimular a motivação de seus alunos no aprendizado da língua estrangeira, enfatizando não apenas os vestibulares, mas também a importância do domínio da língua inglesa no campo profissional.



MÓDULO 1

TEXT

# ECOLOGY SPECIAL

Did you know?

- The average 1-minute shower uses 5 liters of water.
- 11,6% of all fresh water is found in Brazil, 70% of that in the Amazon region.
- If all of the planet's water were put in a 2-liter bottle, only 6 ml would be potable.
- 80% of illegal wood extracted in the Amazon is sold in Brazil.
- In 2003, Brazil recycled 89% of its total production of aluminum cans, a percentage greater than that of countries such as the UK and the USA.

(Speak Up)

A woman drops household items into a bin at the Santa Monica Recycling Center in California.



## VOCABULARY

Match the columns.

ENGLISH		PORTUGUESE
1. average	1	a) depósito de lixo
2. shower	2	b) madeira
3. fresh water	3	c) tais como
4. bottle	4	d) latas de alumínio
5. potable	5	e) potável
6. wood	6	f) banho de chuveiro
7. aluminum cans	7	g) (em) média
8. such as	8	h) garrafa
9. bin	9	i) água doce
10. household	10	j) domésticos



## ARE YOU ECO-FRIENDLY?

IDEC (Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor - [www.idec.org.br](http://www.idec.org.br)) has come up with a quiz to test your eco-friendliness.

## ENERGY

1. Do you leave your household lights on less than four hours a day? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you use energy-saving fluorescent lamps? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. When buying an electronic gadget do you consider energy-consumption information? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Do you wait until you have full load before washing clothes or dishes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## WATER

5. Do your household taps use water-volume reducers? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Do the toilets of your home limit the amount of water used per flush? ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Do you take a shower in less than 10 minutes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## ENERGY

8. Do you sweep the sidewalk instead of hosing it down? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOOD

9. Do you eat organic products? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you buy in-season fruit and vegetables? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. When you consume vegetables or fruit, do you use the stalk or the rind? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## TRASH AND RECYCLING

12. Do you recycle household rubbish? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Do you avoid buying products with unnecessary packaging? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Do you choose products with recyclable packaging? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## TRANSPORTATION

15. Do you call Customer Service when you're unsure whether a packaging is recyclable or not? ☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Do you avoid driving short distances or to places accessible by public transportation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. Do you give your vehicle periodic tune-ups? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOREST PRODUCTS

18. When buying wood do you make sure it's not an endangered species? ☐ Yes ☐ No



## Results:

If you answered "yes" to 5 questions or less, you are far from being an eco-friendly consumer. Make an effort to change your habits. Be aware of the social and environmental impact of your actions.

If you answered "yes" to between 5 and 11 questions, you are a conscientious consumer, but you can do more. There is a big difference between awareness and action - you need to try harder.

If you answered "yes" to more than 11 questions, congratulations! You are an eco-friendly consumer. Go out and educate friends, families, and co-workers. Find new ways to minimize the social and environmental impact of people's consumer habits.



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

### VOCABULARY

#### I. Match the columns.

1. quiz	1	e	a) vaso sanitário
2. full load	2	i	b) em vez de
3. toilet	3	a	c) calçada
4. amount	4	g	d) inseguro, em dúvida
5. sidewalk	5	c	e) teste, questionário
6. instead of	6	b	f) embalagem
7. in-season	7	j	g) quantidade
8. packaging	8	f	h) se
9. unsure	9	d	i) carga total
10. whether	10	h	j) da estação

#### II. Translate the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1. With this new adapter you can plug any USB gadgets like printers, digital cameras and keyboards directly into your pocket PC.

\* gadget = aparelho, dispositivo, equipamento

2. There's no hot water coming out of the hot tap.

\* tap = torneira

3. He never presses the flush after using the toilet.

\* flush = descarga

4. For this recipe you will need some meat, two stalks of celery (= aipo, salsão) and a can of tomatoes.

\* stalk = talo

5. Add the rind of a lemon to improve the flavor of the cake.

\* rind = casca

6. Put the rubbish that cannot be recycled into the black bin.

\* rubbish = lixo

7. My car isn't working well. It needs a tune-up urgently.

\* tune-up = revisão

#### III. Translate the underlined expressions.

1. That's what we'll do, unless anyone can come up with a better suggestion.

\* to come up with = propor, sugerir

2. Make sure that you don't leave the lights on when you go out.

\* to leave the lights on = deixar as luzes acesas

3. He took a shower after the game.

\* to take a shower = tomar uma chuveirada

4. He is outside hosing the lawn (= gramado) down.

\* to hose down = lavar com mangueira

5. She was in the kitchen sweeping the floor.

\* to sweep = varrer

6. I try to avoid supermarkets on Saturdays – they're always so crowded!

\* to avoid = evitar

#### IV. Find in the results the equivalent words and/or expressions in English. They are underlined to help you.

1. esforçar-se mais = to try harder

2. conscientize-se de = be aware of

3. você está longe de ser = you are far from being

4. ambiental = environmental

5. consumidor preocupado com a ecologia = eco-friendly consumer

6. faça um esforço = make an effort

7. companheiros de trabalho = co-workers

8. consciência = awareness



# ASK LASKAS

## YOU'VE GOT QUESTIONS, SHE'S GOT ANSWERS



I know that the standard amount to tip is 15 percent of the bill, give or take 5 percent. But what about a restaurant where you serve yourself at a buffet and the waitress just brings drinks? How about hairdressers? Do they get 15 percent too? What if the hairdresser is the proprietor? Are you obliged to tip even though what you pay for your haircut is all going into her pocket?

Dear Tips,

Here's my personal rule of thumb. For a buffet that's just a cafeteria line – nothing, unless you want to leave a small amount for busboys. Depending on the extent and friendliness of the service, 5 to 10 percent for the libation bearers. In hair salons and other service establishments, proprietors are usually considered an exception. For employees, who rely on gratuities for much of their income, I think it's courteous to thank them with a full expression of your appreciation.

(Reader's Digest)



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

### VOCABULARY

I. Find in the text the equivalent expressions in English. They are underlined to help you.

- bolso = pocket
- dar gorjetas = to tip
- empregados = employees
- quantia padrão = standard amount
- corte de cabelo = haircut
- renda = income
- cordialidade = friendliness
- mesmo se = even though
- obrigado = obliged
- a menos que = unless

II. Match these expressions with their synonyms or definitions below.

- bill (g)
- what about (f)
- proprietor (a)
- rule of thumb (c)
- busboy (e)
- libation bearer (h)
- to rely on (b)
- gratuities (d)
- owner (a)
- to depend on (b)
- a practical way of doing something (c)
- tips (d)
- a person who helps someone serve in a restaurant, removing dirty dishes and bringing clean ones. (e)
- how about (f)
- check (g)
- a restaurant employee who brings the beverage. (h)



III. Fill in the blanks with the vocabulary you've just studied:

- David relies on his car to get to work.
- I spoke to the proprietor of the store about her merchandise.
- Service was incredibly poor, so we left only a 10% gratuity.
- The factory employees must arrive by 7:30 A.M.
- Unless you pay me the money you owe me, I will sue you.
- When Mary was promoted, her yearly income increased.
- We are obliged by the law to pay taxes.
- Friendliness is important when dealing with customers.

IV. Translate into English.

- A igreja depende do dinheiro doado por seus membros.

The church relies on the money donated by its members.

- Qual é a renda anual daquela companhia?

What is that company's annual income?

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

- No texto, "I know that the standard amount to tip is 15 percent of the bill give or take 5 percent"

Como você traduziria a expressão grifada?

... para mais ou para menos ...

- Quais são as respostas referentes às perguntas feitas pela leitora?

Não é obrigatório dar gorjetas num restaurante self-service, porém, pode-se deixar de 5 a 10% para os que trazem a bebida, e uma pequena quantia em dinheiro para os ajudantes de garçom. Geralmente não se dá gorjetas a donos de salões de cabeleireiro ou proprietários de outros estabelecimentos.

- O que significa a gorjeta para o empregado comum?

De acordo com o texto, a gorjeta padrão é 15% da conta.

A gorjeta é um complemento de sua renda.

- Em qual das seguintes orações a palavra **tip** tem o mesmo sentido que o empregado no texto?

- She gave me a useful **tip** about growing tomatoes.
- He usually **tips** his breakfast cereal into a bowl.
- She kissed him on the **tip** of his nose.
- The service was excellent and I left a large **tip**.
- The dog was covered in mud from its nose to the **tip** of its tail.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

## ANOTAÇÕES



1. Present Perfect

have / has  
+  
past participle do verbo principal

Usos:

- ação indefinida no passado  
We have finished our homework.  
Jane has traveled to London.  
They have accepted the job offer.  
Não confunda o Present Perfect com o Simple Past.  
Observe os exemplos:

Simple Past

Paul lost his keys yesterday.  
My brother called me two days ago.  
She left last week.

Present Perfect

Paul has lost his keys.  
My brother has called me.  
She has left.

- com os advérbios EVER, NEVER, ALREADY, YET, JUST, SO FAR, LATELY, RECENTLY e expressões como ONCE, TWICE, MANY TIMES, FEW TIMES etc.

Have you EVER seen a flying-saucer?

She has NEVER been to Rome.

The students have ALREADY written their essays.

The bell hasn't rung YET.

Our cousins have JUST arrived.

We have read five chapters SO FAR.

She has traveled a lot LATELY.

Have you seen any good films RECENTLY?

I have flown on an airplane MANY TIMES.



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2. Present Perfect Continuous

have / has  
+  
been + "...ing" do verbo principal

Uso:

- ação que se iniciou no passado e que continua até o momento presente. É frequentemente usado com THE WHOLE (morning, day, week...), SINCE e FOR.

They have been looking for a job

THE WHOLE MONTH.

SINCE October.

FOR six months.

It has been raining

THE WHOLE MORNING.

SINCE 7 o'clock.

FOR three hours.

Observação:

- Com certos verbos, há pouca ou nenhuma diferença entre o Present Perfect e o Present Perfect Continuous.

3. Past Perfect

had

past participle do verbo principal

Uso:

- ação que ocorreu no passado ANTES de outra ação também no passado.  
After I had finished lunch, I watched TV.  
She told me her name after I had asked her twice.  
He didn't go to the movies because he had already seen the film.



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

I. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. He has been waiting (wait) there the whole afternoon.

2. Sam had already left (already leave) the building when the phone rang.

3. Alex feels bad. He has just heard (just hear) some bad news.

4. We have had (have) four tests so far this semester.

5. I have written (write) them three times but I haven't received (receive) a reply yet.

6. Nobody believed he had dropped out (drop out) of school.

7. After the guests had left (leave), I went to bed.

8. Mr. Simpson has been teaching / has taught (teach) here for more than twenty years.

9. "Do you like lobster?"

"I don't know. I have never eaten (never eat) it."

10. My understanding of the country has changed (change) a lot since I arrived.

II. Circle the correct alternative.

1. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ at the CBS Company since he graduated from college.

- a) is working
- b) works
- c) have worked
- d) has being working
- e) has worked

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: E**

2. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of sneakers in his life.

- a) never wore
- b) has never wear
- c) is never wearing
- d) never has wore
- e) has never worn

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: E**

3. Since I came to this country, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about the way of life here.

- a) have learning
- b) have been learned
- c) have learnt
- d) am learned
- e) have being learning

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: C**

4. The Taylors \_\_\_\_\_ the country.

- a) left
- b) have just leaving
- c) have just left
- d) just have lived
- e) have just lived

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: C**

5. The thief simply walked in. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the door.

- a) have forgotten
- b) had forgotten
- c) has forgot
- d) has been forgot
- e) had forget

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: B**

6. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You \_\_\_\_\_ too many classes.

- a) already missed
- b) missed already
- c) have missed already
- d) already are missing
- e) have already missed

**RESOLUÇÃO:**

**Resposta: E**



## SIDEWALK RAGE COMMON IN BIG CITIES

### TEXT



Do you ever get angry at people walking slowly in front of you? If you do, you might be suffering from Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED). A University of Hawaii professor, Leon James, has studied people's emotions as they walk along busy streets in New York City. He discovered that many people have "serious problems" when someone walking at a snail's pace in

front of them impedes their progress. Dr James, a psychology professor, called the condition "sidewalk rage". James is developing a Pedestrian Aggressiveness Syndrome Scale (PASS) to measure the different levels of sidewalk rage. It measures 15 different behaviors that indicate sidewalk rage. These include muttering to yourself, bumping into other pedestrians on purpose, glaring, and walking too closely to other people.

Dr James' research found that tourists are those most likely to cause IED. They are the slowest walkers, at an average of 1.16 metres per second. IED sufferers should easily be able to spot tourists and change course to avoid any chances of getting angry. Next slowest are smokers, cellphone users, and people with bags. These walk between 1.27 and 1.3 metres per second. The fastest walkers, at 1.4 metres per second, are those who listen to music. New York resident Jim Redman said he was shocked when he found out about the research. "That's me!" he said. "I get sidewalk rage every day. I can't stand it when people walk so slow in the city. I have no patience with them," he added. Mr Redman confessed that he also showed signs of IED in his home when his children slow down his journey to the bathroom.

(breakingnewsenglish.com)



# EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

## VOCABULARY

I.

1. Sidewalk is a walk for foot passengers at the side of a street =

calçada

2. Rage is a feeling of intense anger; fury =

fúria

Translate the title of the passage.

Fúria na calçada é comum em cidades grandes

## II. EVER

Translate the underlined expressions:

1. Have you ever been to London?

\* ever = alguma vez, já

2. This is the best movie I've ever seen.

\* ever = já

3. She's been confident ever since she was a small child.

\* ever since = desde que

4. We hardly ever go to the movies these days.

\* hardly ever = quase nunca

5. As ever, the women were expected to do the cooking.

\* as ever = como sempre

6. I like the house but I don't think I'll live there for ever.

\* for ever = para sempre

III. Match the columns.

1. angry	1	c	a) pesquisa
2. busy	2	h	b) média
3. level	3	f	c) irritado, com raiva
4. behavior	4	j	d) caminho
5. research	5	a	e) sinal
6. likely	6	g	f) nível
7. average	7	b	g) prováveis
8. course	8	d	h) movimentadas
9. bag	9	i	i) sacola
10. sign	10	e	j) comportamento

IV. Write the opposites of

1. angry = mellow

2. slowly = quickly, rapidly, fast

3. busy = calm

4. different = equal

5. likely = unlikely

6. slowest = fastest

V. Complete the sentences by using the verbs from the box.

to develop – to measure – to avoid –  
to listen to – to find out – to add

1. Did you listen to the news this morning?

2. They are developing a new drug which will cure the illness if it's caught in the earliest stages.

3. I've nothing further to add.

4. I found out what was troubling her.

5. We like to leave early to avoid the rush hour.

6. This machine measures your heart beat.

VI. Look at the definitions of the following expressions and translate them.

1. to mutter = to speak quietly and in a low voice, often in an angry or irritated tone of voice = resmungar

2. to bump into someone = to knock or hit someone, sometimes hurting them as a result = chocar-se com, dar um encontrão em alguém

3. to glare = to stare angrily at someone = olhar de modo feroz

4. to spot = to see or notice = notar

5. can't stand = can't bear = can't tolerate = não suportar



10. journey	10	a	j) found out
9. confessed	9	b	i) starting
8. course	8	f	h) admitted
7. spot	7	c	g) ahead of
6. likely	6	d	f) direction
5. glaring	5	i	e) speed
4. impedes	4	b	d) probable
3. pace	3	e	c) sec
2. discovered	2	j	b) obstructs
1. in front of	1	g	a) trip

**IX. Synonyms Match:** Match the following synonyms from the article.

to show **showed** **shown**

**VIII. Write the Simple Past and Past Participle of**

- \* on purpose = **de propósito**
2. If you do something on purpose, you do it intentionally, not accidentally.
- \* snail's pace = **passo de lesma**
1. If you do something at a snail's pace you do it extremely slowly.

**VII. Translate the underlined expressions.**

5. We **bumped into** him when we were crossing the street.
4. The police **spotted** him driving a stolen car.
3. She **muttered** that she never had any time to herself.
2. Tell me now! I **can't stand** the suspense.
1. When he stepped on her foot, she **glared** angrily at him.

Now, fill in the blanks with the expressions previously studied.

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- X. Translate the following excerpt from the text.**
- "IED sufferers should easily be able to spot tourists and change com to avoid any chances of getting angry."
- Aqueles que sofrem de IED deveriam ser capazes de identificar os turistas com facilidade e mudar de direção para evitar qualquer chance de enervarem.

- I. Write T (True) or F (False).**
- a) People are getting angry walking on the streets in big cities. ☐
- b) A professor said this rarely happens in Hawaii. ☐
- c) Pedestrians who walk as slow as a snail make other people angry. ☐
- d) Signs of IED include starting at others. ☐
- e) People with bags and those with cellphones are the slowest walkers. ☐
- f) People who listen to music walk faster than those who smoke and walk. ☐
- g) A New York resident said he got sidewalk rage on a daily basis. ☐
- h) The resident said he also gets angry with slow walkers in his home. ☐

**II. Answer in Portuguese.**

1. O que significa a sigla PASS?

Escala de Síndrome de Agressividade do Pedestre.

**Opções:**

2. Mencione três comportamentos que indicam "fúria na calçada"
- \* Resmungar para si mesmo
- \* Chocar-se com outros pedestres de propósito
- \* Olhar furiosamente para outras pessoas
- \* Caminhar muito próximo a outras pessoas



## MÓDULO 5

### PROVERBS

Translate the following proverbs

1. Seeing is believing.

Ver pra crer.

2. Better late than never.

Antes tarde do que nunca.

3. The face is no index to the heart.

index = índice, indicador

Quem vê cara, não vê coração.

4. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

beholder = espectador

Quem ama o feio, bonito lhe parece.

5. Love is blind.

O amor é cego.

6. Good things come to those who wait.

Quem espera sempre alcança.

7. While there's life, there's hope.

A esperança é a última que morre.

8. Where there's a will, there's a way.

will = vontade

way = maneira

Querer é poder.

9. A word to the wise is enough.

wise = sábio

Para o bom entendedor, meia palavra basta.

10. You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

to scratch = arranhar, coçar

Uma mão lava a outra.

11. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

Cavalo dado, não se olha os dentes.

12. United we stand, divided we fall.

to stand = ficar de pé – to stand, stood, stood

A união faz a força.

13. Behind every great man there is a great woman.

Por trás de um grande homem, há sempre uma grande mulher.

14. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

A stitch in time saves nine.

ounce = onça (28, 35 gramas)

pound = libra (453 gramas)

stitch = ponto

Antes prevenir do que remediar.

15. Forewarned is forearmed.

forewarned = alertado com antecedência

forearmed = armado com antecedência

Um homem prevenido vale por dois.

16. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

ventured = arriscado

Quem não arrisca, não petisca.

17. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.

squeaky = que chia, que range

wheel = roda

grease = graxa

Quem não chora, não mama.

18. Two's company three's a crowd.

Um é pouco, dois é bom e três é demais.

19. Slow and steady wins the race.

steady = constante

Devagar se vai ao longe.



# ANOTAÇÕES

## No Portal Objetivo



Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em "localizar", digite ING3M102

20. Water dropping day by day wears the hardest rock away.

dropping = **pingando**

to wear away = **gastar com o uso**

the hardest = **a mais dura**

Água mole em pedra dura, tanto bate até que fura.

21. Haste makes waste.

haste = **pressa**

A pressa é inimiga da perfeição.

22. Birds of a feather flock together.

feather = **pena (de ave)**

to flock = **reunir-se**

Dize-me com quem andas e te direi quem és.

23. He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword.

sword = **espada**

Quem com ferro fere, com ferro será ferido.

24. Let bygones be bygones.

bygones = **coisas do passado**

Águas passadas não movem moinhos.

Tudo o que é bom dura pouco.

Acabou-se o que era doce.

26. He who laughs last, laughs best.

to laugh = **rir**

Quem ri por último, ri melhor

27. Every dog has his day.

Um dia é da caga, outro do caçador.

28. Business is business.

Negócios em primeiro lugar.

Amigos, amigos, negócios à parte.

29. Make do with what you have.

make do = **virar-se**

Quem não tem cão, caça com gato.

30. Make a mountain out of a mole hill.

mole hill = **um monte de areia ou terra que você obtém cavando no**

buraco.

Fazer tempestade num copo d'água.



## GRAMMAR – CONDITIONAL CLAUSES / IF CLAUSES

Há três tipos básicos de orações condicionais

## 1. First Conditional

Indica uma condição real ou provavelmente verdadeira.

If he **runs**, he **will catch** the train.

Simple Present      Simple Future

If I **have** enough money, I **will buy** the tickets.

Simple Present      Simple Future

Observação:

If it **rains** in São Paulo, the traffic **becomes** impossible.

Simple Present      Simple Present

## 2. Second Conditional

Indica uma condição irreal ou improvável no presente.

If he **ran**, he **would catch** the train.

Simple Past      Simple Conditional

If I **had** enough money, I **would buy** the tickets.

Simple Past      Simple Conditional

## 3. Third Conditional

Indica uma condição irreal ou impossível no passado.

If he **had run**, he **would have caught** the train.

Past Perfect      Conditional Perfect

If I **had had** enough money, I **would have bought**

Past Perfect      Conditional Perfect  
the tickets.

Observações:

1. **UNLESS** significa “a menos que” ou “a não ser que” e substitui **IF ... NOT**.

*She will get a low mark **UNLESS** she studies hard.*

*She will get a low mark **IF** she **doesN'T** study hard.*

*They will be late **UNLESS** they hurry.*

*They will be late **IF** they **doN'T** hurry.*

2. **WERE** é usado em todas as pessoas após **if** se o verbo for **to be**.

*I would buy the flat if I **WERE** richer.*

*She would buy the house if it **WERE**n't so small.*

3. Podemos expressar condição sem **if**. Nesse caso usamos **WERE** ou **HAD** (+ past participle) no início da oração.

**{ WERE** I richer, I would buy the flat.

**{ HAD** he run, he would have caught the train.

4. **HAD** e **WOULD** têm a mesma abreviação.

If he'd invited me, I'd have gone to the party.

= had      = would

 No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em “localizar”, digite **ING3M103**



I. Complete the following sentences with the correct tense of the verb.

1. The secretary would answer the phone if she were in her office now.

2. If I had had (have) time I would have seen "Avatar".

3. Had John become a physician, he would have been (be) much happier.

4. The milk will boil over unless she keeps (keep) an eye on it.

5. If he spoke more slowly, people would understand (understand) him.

6. I won't forgive her unless she apologises (apologise) to me.

II. Circle the right alternative.

1. If there were no oxygen on earth, life as we know it wouldn't exist.  
 a) will not exist  
 b) doesn't exist  
 c) wouldn't exist  
 d) didn't exist  
 e) don't exist

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2. The thief told me he would stab me unless I told where the safe was.  
 a) tell  
 b) didn't tell  
 c) don't tell  
 d) told  
 e) had told

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

3. If the weather had been nice yesterday, we would go to the beach.  
 a) would go  
 b) 'd have gone  
 c) 'd gone  
 d) didn't go  
 e) 'd go

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4. Hadn't she received immediate medical attention, she would die.  
 a) would die  
 b) would have died  
 c) would dead  
 d) would have died  
 e) 'd died

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

5. Marie wouldn't be a student in this class if English was her native language.  
 a) is  
 b) was  
 c) had been  
 d) were  
 e) would be

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

6. If it didn't snow, we could go for a drive.  
 a) doesn't snow  
 b) didn't snow  
 c) hadn't snowed  
 d) won't snow  
 e) wasn't snowing

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

7. Hadn't I missed the bus, I wouldn't be late.  
 a) won't be  
 b) wouldn't be  
 c) weren't  
 d) wouldn't have been  
 e) hadn't been

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

8. Many crimes could be prevented if people took more care.  
 a) had taken  
 b) took  
 c) take  
 d) takes  
 e) would take

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

9. He warned that the company might go bankrupt unless they sold more shares.  
 a) had gone  
 b) will go  
 c) goes  
 d) would go  
 e) went

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

10. What did I do if you'd got injured?  
 a) did I do  
 b) would I do  
 c) would I have done  
 d) will I do  
 e) could I do

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

11. Were she younger, she'd accepted the job offer.  
 a) she'll accept  
 b) she'd accepted  
 c) she'd have accepted  
 d) she'd accept  
 e) she accepted

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

12. I wouldn't work for them (even) if they paid a million dollars.  
 a) pay  
 b) 'll pay  
 c) 'd paid  
 d) 'd pay  
 e) paid

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E



## TEXT

## EXPIRED WITH A LICENSE



Some people would rather die than pay their traffic tickets. Just ask Kimberly Du. The 36-year-old resident of Des Moines, Iowa, was scheduled to go to court to face traffic charges when she got a real stroke of luck. She passed away.

Last December 15, Polk County Judge William Price received a letter supposedly from Du's mother with the sad news that Kimberly had died ten days earlier in a car accident. Proof was included in the envelope: a death notice that appeared to be a printout from the *Des Moines Register* website. The very next day, Judge Price threw the case out.

But it was soon resurrected, as it were. On January 4, Des Moines police stopped a woman and cited her for speeding and driving with a suspended license. Turns out the driver was none other than the deceased Kimberly Du.

Either fraud had been committed against the court or it was time to call Ghostbusters. Right away, the Polk County Attorney's office got to the bottom of things, discovering that the *Des Moines Register* had never published Du's obituary and that there had been no funeral for the woman. Moreover, Du's mother knew nothing of the letter to the court that she had supposedly written and signed. It was a forgery, and that became the charge against Kimberly Du when she appeared, for real, in court in early March.

What to do with someone who tries to avoid traffic charges by committing forgery instead? The judge went easy: a two-year prison sentence that he suspended; two years' probation; a \$500 fine; and treatment for substance abuse. But already Du is finding it hard to be back among the living. By late April, she had violated the terms of her probation.

(Reader's Digest)

## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

## VOCABULARY

- I. Match the words and/or expressions in column A with their equivalents in column B.

A		B
1. would rather	1 i	a) formal announcement of a person's death
2. ticket	2 h	b) at once, immediately
3. charges	3 k	c) to prevent
4. notice	4 e	d) lawyer
5. to turn out	5 l	e) a piece of paper containing information
6. right away	6 b	f) furthermore
7. attorney	7 d	g) illegal drug
8. obituary	8 a	h) fine
9. moreover	9 f	i) to prefer
10. to avoid	10 c	j) as an alternative
11. instead	11 j	k) accusations
12. substance	12 g	l) to happen

- II. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions.

- to schedule** → programar, planejar  
When is the president's plane scheduled to arrive?
- stroke of luck** → golpe de sorte  
By a stroke of luck someone else was walking along the path and heard my shouts.
- to pass away** → falecer  
She's terribly upset because her father passed away last week.
- printout** → texto impresso em computador  
Would you get me a printout of that document?
- to throw out** → jogar fora, livrar-se de  
I threw some old T-shirts out weeks ago.
- to speed** → correr  
I wasn't aware that I was speeding when I was stopped by the police.



7. deceased → **falecido**  
All the deceased were innocent victims of the bombs.

8. bottom → **fundo**  
The box had sunk to the bottom of the sea.

9. forgery → **falsificação**  
She couldn't enter the United States because her passport was a forgery.

10. probation → **liberdade condicional**  
He served a year in prison and was then let out on probation.

## VOCABULARY EXPANSION

### DOUBLE SENSE WORDS

**MATTER** = matéria, assunto

**SWALLOW** = andorinha

**TO MATTER** = importar(-se)

**TO SWALLOW** = engolir

**STORY** = história

**STORY** = andar

Here are some more examples of double sense words. Translate them.

1. book → **livro**

to book (= a room in a hotel) → **reservar**

2. bar → **bar, barra**

bar (the bar's verdict) → **tribunal**

3. capital → **capital**

capital (letter) → **maiuscula**

4. character → **caráter**

character (of a book) → **personagem**

5. content → **conteúdo**

content (of a book) → **conteúdo**

6. faculty → **faculdade (mental)**

faculty (of a school, university) → **corpo docente**

7. major → **maior**

major (cause, problem,...) → **principal**

8. mass → **massa**

mass (in a church) → **missa**

9. minute → **minuto**

minute (quantity) → **minima**

10. park → **parque**

to park → **estacionar**

11. principal → **principal**

principal (of a school) → **diretor**

12. rare → **raro**

rare (meat) → **mal passada**

13. spirits → **espíritos**

spirits (drink) → **bebida alcoólica**

14. subject → **sujeito, assunto**

subject (of a king) → **súditos**

15. term → **termo**

term (at school) → **semestre**



## TEXT COMPREHENSION

Responda em Português.

1. O que dizia a carta que o juiz recebeu? Quem supostamente enviou a carta? O que havia dentro do envelope?

A carta dizia que Kimberly Du havia falecido dez dias antes de apresentar-se à corte, num acidente de carro. A carta foi supostamente enviada pela mãe da vítima. Dentro do envelope havia um aviso de morte que parecia ser um impresso do website do Des Moines Register.

2. O que aconteceu no dia 4 de janeiro?

A polícia de Des Moines parou Kimberly Du e a intimou por dirigir em alta velocidade usando uma habilitação suspensa.

3. O que aconteceu quando Kimberly Du apareceu perante o tribunal no início de março?

Ela foi acusada de ter falsificado o obituário do Des Moines Register e de ter escrito e assinado uma carta em nome de sua mãe.

4. Qual a pena recebida por Kimberly? O que aconteceu no final de abril?

Ela recebeu uma pena de dois anos de prisão (suspensa), dois anos de liberdade condicional, uma multa de 500 dólares e obrigada a submeter-se a um tratamento anti-drogas.

No final de abril, ela tinha violado os termos de sua liberdade condicional.

## ANOTAÇÕES



TEXT

A DAY AT WORK

FALSE FRIENDS

In the morning I **attended** a meeting between management and union representatives. The discussion was very **comprehensive**, covering topics like working hours, days off, retirement age, etc. Both sides were interested in an agreement and ready **to compromise**. The secretary **recorded** everything in the notes. **Eventually** they decided to set a new meeting to sign the final draft of the agreement.

Back at the **office**, a colleague of mine asked me if I had **realized** that the proposed agreement would be partially against the company **policy** not to accept workers that have already **retired**. I **pretended** to be really busy and late for an **appointment**, and left for the **cafeteria**. **Actually**, I didn't want to discuss the matter at that **particular** moment because there were some **strangers** in the office.

After **lunch** I attended a **lecture** given by the **mayor**, who is an **expert** in **tax** legislation and has a **graduate degree** in Political Science. He said his government intends **to assist** welfare programs and **senior citizens**, raise funds to improve **college** education and build a public **library**, and establish tougher limits on vehicle **emissions** because he **assumes** this is what people expect from the government.

(Schütz Kanamaly)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Try to find out the meanings of these "False Friends" through the text.

1. attended = **compareci a**

2. union = **sindicato**

3. comprehensive = **abrangente**

4. to compromise = **entrar em acordo**

5. recorded = **registrou, gravou**

6. eventually = **finalmente**

7. office = **escritório**

8. realized = **percebido**

9. policy = **política**

10. retired = **aposentado**

11. pretended =  **fingi**

12. appointment = **compromisso**

13. cafeteria = **refeitório (empresa)**

14. actually = **na verdade**

15. particular = **específico**

16. strangers = **estranhos**

17. lunch = **almoço**

18. lecture = **palestra**

19. mayor = **prefeito**

20. expert = **especialista**

21. tax = **imposto**

22. graduate degree = **pós-graduação**

23. to assist = **ajudar**

24. senior = **idosos**

25. college = **faculdade**

26. library = **biblioteca**

27. emissions = **descargas (emissões de poluentes)**

28. assumes = **presume**



II. Complete the sentences. Use the false friends you've just seen.

- What do you **actually** want to know? Where do I live? Where do I come from?
- Don't **pretend** to be sick! I know you're perfectly well.
- Did you vote for Mr. Sinclair, the **mayor** of the city?
- Why haven't you returned these books to the **library** yet?
- He pays more **tax** because he earns more.
- She's an **expert** on endangered species.
- Only then I **realized** how much time I wasted, doing nothing at all.
- As this is a **comprehensive** subject, we'll divide the explanation in three parts.
- Although he loves music, he hasn't time to **attend** concerts.
- After moving from one city to the other he settled down in Los Angeles **eventually**.
- She **assisted** me with my research work.
- He plans to **retire** at 60.

III. Translate into English.

- Eu tenho um compromisso com o Sr. Smith logo após a palestra.

I have an appointment with Mr. Smith soon after the lecture.

- É contra a política da empresa aceitar trabalhadores que já se aposentaram.

It is against the company policy to accept workers that have already retired.

IV. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. meeting	1	e	a) estabelecer
2. management	2	j	b) parcialmente
3. working hours	3	h	c) sair para
4. days off	4	o	d) pretender
5. retirement age	5	m	e) reunião
6. both	6	k	f) mais rígidos
7. agreement	7	n	g) programas sociais
8. to set	8	a	h) horas de trabalho
9. draft	9	i	i) atrasado
10. partially	10	b	j) diretoria (administração)
11. late	11	l	k) ambos
12. to leave for	12	c	l) texto
13. to intend	13	d	m) idade de aposentadoria
14. welfare programs	14	g	n) acordo
15. tougher	15	f	o) dias de folga

## TEXT COMPREHENSION

- The author of the passage claims that
  - the meeting deals with a very easy issue to compromise.
  - the union representatives deny any kind of agreement.
  - both the company and the union are interested in making a deal.
  - the discussion on working hours eventually ended in agreement.
  - the two sides couldn't reach an agreement in spite of the author's efforts.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**

- According to the text,
  - actually the author attended two appointments on that day.
  - the author left the meeting because he was starving.
  - everyone in the meeting was very close to one another.
  - the government didn't agree with the company policy.
  - the author was too busy at the time his colleague started talking to him about the meeting.

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A**

- Circle the wrong pair of synonyms

- actually = in fact
- policy = procedure
- to pretend = to simulate
- lecture = reading
- comprehensive = inclusive

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D**

- Circle the wrong pair of opposites

- partially ≠ wholly
- late ≠ early
- senior ≠ elderly
- to raise ≠ to lower
- tougher ≠ milder

**RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C**



GRAMMAR - GERUND & INFINITIVE

1. Gerund

Observe os exemplos.

Sally is **dancing**. (= dançando → Present Participle)  
Sally is fond of **dancing**. (= dançar → Gerund)

Gerund

verbo + ing

Usos

• **sujeito de oração**

**Painting** is my favorite pastime.

**Smoking** is not permitted anywhere in this school.

• **após preposições**

He left the restaurant **without paying** the bill.

She insists **on talking** to the boss.

• **após certos verbos**

Would you **mind closing** the door?

He **avoided answering** my question.

Alguns dos principais verbos seguidos por gerúndio são: ADMIT, AVOID, DENY, DISLIKE, ENJOY, FINISH, KEEP, MIND, MISS, QUIT, RESIST, RISK

• **após certas expressões idiomáticas:**

His latest novel is **worth reading**.

It's **no use complaining** about the bad weather.

Expressões idiomáticas seguidas por gerúndio: TO BE WORTH, TO BE USED TO, IT'S NO GOOD, IT'S NO USE, IT'S USELESS, TO LOOK FORWARD TO, CAN'T STAND, CAN'T HELP

• **após o verbo GO**, expressando atividades recreativas.

The boys **went hiking** on their vacation.

How often do you **go window shopping**?

• **proibições curtas**

No **smoking** in this area!  
No **trespassing**!

2. Infinitive

to + verbo

• **após numerals ordinals**

He was the **first to answer** the teacher's question.

Jane was the **second to arrive**.

• **com too e enough**

This flat is too expensive for me **to buy**.

He had cooked food enough **to feed** an army!

• **após o verbo want**

I want you **to translate** the text.

She wants me **to take** her to the station.

• **após os verbos make, let e have (sem to)**

This makes me **feel** sick.

Let me **know** if you need any help.

The boss **made** her **fax** the letters.

• **após o verbo help (com ou sem to)**

She **helped** him **(to)** choose a new tie.

Observações:

1. Certos verbos admitem o **gerund** ou **infinitive** sem

alteração de sentido.  
It started **snowing**.  
He began **to read** the book.  
He began **reading** the book.

2. O verbo **STOP** admite tanto o **gerund** quanto o

**infinitive** com alteração de sentido.  
He stopped **smoking**.  
He stopped **to smoke**. (= Ele parou para fumar.)



## EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

I. Complete the sentences by using the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs.

1. The rainy weather prevented them from going (go) to the beach.

2. Stop shouting (shout)! You're giving me a headache.

3. He is intent on marrying (marry) her next summer.

4. My mother asked me to pick up (pick up) some apples on my way from school.

5. Jane is not old enough to ride (ride) on the bus by herself.

6. My father was angry about losing (lose) my new watch.

7. We are not used to driving (drive) on the left side of the road.

II. Circle the correct alternative.

1. Are you going to let me \_\_\_\_\_ that last cookie?

- a) eating                      b) eat  
c) to eat                      d) to eating

e) b and c are correct

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: B

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the needy makes me \_\_\_\_\_ a whole human being.

- a) To help - to feel                      b) Helping - feeling  
c) Helping - feel                      d) Helping - to feel

e) To help - feel

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: C

3. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ my spare time \_\_\_\_\_ T.V.

- a) spending - to watch                      b) spending - watch  
c) to spend - to watch                      d) spend - watch

RESOLUÇÃO:

Resposta: E

4. I finally finished \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 p.m. and served dinner.

- a) cooking                      b) being cooked  
c) cook                      d) to cooking

e) to cook

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

5. Most parents want their kids \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

- a) be                      b) being  
c) to be                      d) to being

e) having been

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

6. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the radio down a little? I'm not used to \_\_\_\_\_ in such noisy places.

- a) to turn - work                      b) turning - work  
c) turn - working                      d) turning - working

e) turn - work

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

7. On his way home, he stopped \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers. It was his wife's birthday.

- a) buying                      b) buy  
c) having bought                      d) to buy

e) to buying

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

8. We're looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.

- a) hear                      b) listening  
c) hearing                      d) listen

e) listenning

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

9. It's useless \_\_\_\_\_ about the situation.

- a) complain                      b) to complaining  
c) about complaining                      d) complaining

e) to complain

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

10. She doesn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

- a) dine out                      b) to dine out  
c) go to dine out                      d) dining out

e) to dining out

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o PORTAL OBJETIVO ([www.portal.objetivo.br](http://www.portal.objetivo.br)) e, em "localizar", digite ING3M104



## DIGITAL NEWSPAPERS ON THEIR WAY

### TEXT

### MÓDULO 10

Traditional and digital news media might soon merge to produce daily newspapers on iPads. This is if the plans of Apple owner Steve Jobs and newspaper mogul Rupert Murdoch come to fruition. Industry rumours say the new newspaper will be called "The Daily". There might even be a name to replace newspaper, as the new project will, of course, be paperless. There will be no print edition or even a Web edition of this new media. It will

download straight to the iPad or alternative tablet for an unbeatable price of 99 cents a week. Messrs Jobs and Murdoch may be onto a winning thing here. The Apple boss has the technology to be able to deliver digital news and Mr Murdoch owns the world's biggest news corporation. They

also both have the ability to know what people want.

There are reports that Murdoch is particularly interested in the iPad and how popular it is. He told Fox Business this week that The Daily was his "Number one most exciting project." He seems to believe people will prefer to read the news on such a device rather than a traditional broadsheet newspaper. There are advantages of the tablet over a paper, such as the lack of origami-style gymnastics required to turn a page on a crowded train, or avoid the corner getting soaked in milk at the breakfast table. Other more obvious benefits to an iPad include the higher level of interactivity the user has with the news. Another advantage for Mr Murdoch and his News Corporation is that he could increase revenues by selling application programs designed specifically for the iPad.

(breakingnewsenglish.com - February, 2011)



EXE	VOCAB	I. Transla	Journals digi
II. Comple	III. Comp	IV. Match	
1. may	1. She ma	1. owner	1. owner
2. to come	2. He we	2. price	2. price
3. to say	3. Everyo	3. winn	3. winn
4. to know	4. my sli	4. boss	4. boss
5. to tell	5. Anim	5. repor	5. repor
6. to read	6. exciti	6. exciti	6. exciti
7. can	7. crow	7. crow	7. crow
8. to sell	8. come	8. come	8. come
	9. bene	9. bene	9. bene
	10. level	10. level	10. level



# EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

## VOCABULARY

I. Translate the title of the text.

Jornais digitais a caminho.

II. Complete the chart.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. may	might	-
2. to come	came	come
3. to say	said	said
4. to know	knew	known
5. to tell	told	told
6. to read	read	read
7. can	could	-
8. to sell	sold	sold

III. Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

even - as - of course - rather than - such as

- She makes the students think for themselves rather than telling them what to do.
- He went to bed early as he was exhausted.
- Everyone I know likes the smell of bacon - even my sister who is a vegetarian.
- Of course the lawyer sent us a huge bill.
- Animals, such as elephants and tigers, can be seen in the local zoo.

IV. Match the columns.

1. owner	1	<b>h</b>	a) lotado
2. price	2	<b>c</b>	b) nível
3. winning	3	<b>f</b>	c) preço
4. boss	4	<b>j</b>	d) relato
5. report	5	<b>d</b>	e) benefício, vantagem
6. exciting	6	<b>g</b>	f) atraente
7. crowded	7	<b>a</b>	g) notável
8. corner	8	<b>i</b>	h) proprietário
9. benefit	9	<b>e</b>	i) canto
10. level	10	<b>b</b>	j) chefe

V. Do you remember the meanings of the following verbs?

to replace - to be able to - to seem - to believe - to avoid

Complete the sentences.

- He believes that all children are born with equal intelligence.
- The factory replaced most of its workers with robots.
- He had to take emergency actions to avoid a disaster.
- The child seems to be healthy, but the doctor is concerned.
- The answering machine is able to store messages that are up to two minutes in length.

## VI. DELIVER

Translate the different meanings of to deliver in the sentences below.

- The pizza will be delivered in 20 minutes.

\* to deliver = entregar

- Don't promise what you can't deliver.

\* to deliver = fazer, cumprir

- She delivered a baby boy this morning.

\* to deliver = dar à luz

- I thank God from delivering me from that pain.

\* to deliver = livrar, libertar

VII. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions in the following sentences.

- A mogul is an important person who has great wealth or power.

\* mogul = magnata

- She worked in print journalism before joining CNN as a reporter.

\* print = impresso



3. This supermarket remains unbeatable in terms of price.

4. He bought his mother an electronic hearing device since she's getting deaf and deaf.

5. A broadsheet is a newspaper with a large format, containing more serious news than a tabloid.

6. Despite his lack of experience, he got the job.

7. Revenue: what a company makes in monetary terms from its activities.

VIII. Pay attention to the definitions of the following expressions and translate them.

1. to merge = to unite, to combine, to fuse = fundir(-se), unir(-se)

2. to come to fruition = to become reality, to be completed as planned

3. to get soaked = to get wet = ficar molhado

4. to increase = to become larger = aumentar

Now, complete the sentences with the expressions above.

1. My shoes and raincoat \_\_\_\_\_ due to the heavy rain.

2. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ the price of its cars.

3. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ the two agencies.

4. Through your donations, your hard work and your perseverance you have seen your plans for the new church \_\_\_\_\_.

fruition

IX. Combine the words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

1. mogul	1	b	a) needed
2. edition	2	g	b) tycoon
3. alternative	3	f	c) especially
4. particularly	4	c	d) incomes
5. required	5	a	e) advantage
6. benefit	6	e	f) substitute
7. revenues	7	d	g) version

X. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

2. "... people will prefer to read the news on such a device rather than a..."

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. Segundo o texto, é correto afirmar que

a) jornais digitais já podem ser lidos em iPads, diariamente.  
b) Steve Jobs e Rupert Murdoch pretendem a fusão de suas empresas em um futuro próximo.  
c) "The Daily" é, atualmente, um dos jornais americanos de maior circulação na mídia digital.  
d) o novo jornal digital, planejado por Steve Jobs e Rupert Murdoch, terá uma edição semanal na web.  
e) o interessado em ler notícias em seu iPad arcará com um custo semanal inferior a um dólar.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

2. Entre as vantagens do novo jornal, mencionadas no texto, incluem-se

a) maior diversidade de assuntos.  
b) maior lucro advindo de propagandas.  
c) aumento da receita com a venda de programas para o iPad.  
d) maior facilidade de aquisição em estações de trem.  
e) mais páginas dedicadas à prática de exercícios físicos.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3. De acordo com o texto, o novo jornal:

a) será maior em tamanho.  
b) será voltado à tecnologia.  
c) não usará papel.  
d) poderá ser lido em iPads e em edições especiais da web.  
e) será extremamente popular.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C



3ª SÉRIE DO ENSINO MÉDIO  
ORIENTAÇÃO DO PROFESSOR PARA ESTUDO EM CASA

INGLÊS

FRENTE 1

MÓDULO 3

Livro 1 – Capítulo 15 – Página 44

Exercícios:

Básicos: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 e 15

Avançados: 4, 9, 11, 12 e 14

MÓDULO 6

Livro 1 – Capítulo 16 – Página 46

Exercícios:

Básicos: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17 e 19

Avançados: 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 e 20

MÓDULO 9

Livro 1 – Capítulo 17 – Página 48

Exercícios:

Básicos: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 25,  
26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37 e 42

Avançados: 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20,  
21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36,  
38, 39, 40 e 41